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## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. To THE EDITOR: As Comrade Bird, of the 154th N. Y., has called the assembly for the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Flying Half Moon, I will stick my head out of my "dog shelter," but still keep on my knees, where I have been silently watching for something which harmonized with the knowledge and opinion I had always had and held of the stampede of the "Half Moon." My regiment (134th N. Y.), 33d Mass., and, I think, the 73d Pa. and 154th N. Y., were of the Second (Barlow's) Brigade. Now, I am quite sure that our position was well fortified, as Gen. Howard thought and said. During the night previous to the rout a good defense of rails and dirt was built in front of my regiment. I know that our regiment with others advanced across the plank road and field, near to the woods, with videttes out, between sun and dark. Gen. Steinwehr passing down the line with "Keep cool and steady, poys, und fire ven yous see der vites auf deir eyes." No enemy made a show, and we fell back and lay down where the breastworks were made for us, as I before said. I think we had been out on picket in those woods previous to this, and were called in, "double-quick." I know I had charge of the outposts on the extreme left, and "took her cross-lets" for the "Grand Reserve," in a style that would put an average Full-Moon to shame, but I did not find the G. R. till I got back to camp; then we formed and advanced in line of baitle as aforesaid. I know that, so far as our regiment and brigade were concerned, we were wide-awake and well prepared for an attack until the afternoon of the rout. Then I was sent with a squad of men (knapsack and all) off to the right and in rear (as I think) of the First Division, to dig some rifle-pits. We had worked but a few minutes when I had orders to join the regiment immediately, but on reaching camp I found my regiment gone; struck their trail down at a little "ran." Here we had orders to "shoot" our knapsacks, and men were detailed to carry them back to camp, where the rest of the regiment had left theirs. Our regiment then continued its course (I think) due south from the plank road for some time and through woods. While the sun was yet well up word was passed down, "No cheering." Soon we were halted, and a string of Johnnies passed from left to right across our route and disappeared. They were prisoners, and the boys said they were Georgians. We then continued our course without interruption until it began to grow dark. We were then filed to the left, halted, and a guard detailed; but the order was almost immediately countermanded. We lost no time in retracing our steps. After it became thoroughly dark we were halted-it became evident that we were in trouble. We received strict orders, "No talking, and secure your cups, and no noise whatever!" We then filed to the right and east, and passed out-over a new "rubber road," between a line of cavalry pickets and in plain sight of rebel camp-fires-of what I always believed to be a mighty tight box. We struck an opening about midnight, filed to the left and north, and laid down behind the artillery. Now, this is just the little that I know of the "Flight into Egypt." I always supposed our whole brigade were out that night meandering through the soughing pines and noble oaks, but am very glad to know that part of it was left behind and did their best to stem the tide. Now, what I heard: The comrades left behind to guard the knapsacks (Alas! where are the sacks and sackers?) said that some regiments of the First Brigade (two years' men whose time was nearly up) broke almost immediately. Also, it was common talk in camp after the from his men and entirely surrounded by the fracas was over, that Gen. Devens was drunk and taken by surprise. If Gen. Howard was not as dashing and successful a leader as some his head, called out in his stentorian voice: others, I don't think any intelligent and observing man of his Corps will say that he was not an honest, humane, upright man. I believe that if the bottom of the Chancellorsville affair was turned up to air and sunlight, Howard would stand clear and free, while some | tire regiment.-J. T. Abbort, 5th Me. of his subordinates would afford more examples of petty ambitions or "hog contrariness," such as thwarted the plans and successes of more than one of our brave and manly leaders. But,

no doubt, it would be far easier to duplicate

ceiving Gen. Hooker's dispatch of 9:30 a. m., May 2, 1863, it seems premature to blame Col. som street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Tennessee. To the Editor: In reading the account of the land and naval forces at Mobile Bay by which I will correct, in regard to the fleet, as I of August that the battle began (not the 7th.) The four monitors advanced as follows: Te-Tennessee, which was preparing to come toward us from the fort; a steam launch was seen at | carelessly thrown by our erring brethren. about the same time coming from the wooden He soon rounded-to under our stern, and gave to close; she stoored directly for the monitors old regiment was abreast of ours vainly striv- tion and superiority of numbers. without a shot being fired, and came quite ing with us to reach the rebel works. When | Col. Streight, not willing to accept Forrest's was only a ruse, so that she could get around | from the sheer force of the terribly-destructive | him and see for himself, and finding it to be as us and make for the wooden fleet, which she fire of the enemy, we all dropped flat on the stated, and considering the exhausted condidid, running her flag up again as she passed | earth, where we were slightly covered by a | tion of man, beast and ammunition, and that us; then the three monitors joined in the chase. rise in the ground. There was, however, no terms might be had then that might not afterceiving some terrific broadsides from the Hart- route from wounds, death and fatigue, till ing our way through and out, Col. Streight, great wonder that some of the vessels were not sunk. The three monitors soon surrounded but a squad of cavalry came charging in, and should retain our colors, the officers their sideside, her wheel rope shot away, and her port shutters jammed, when she surrendered; and I with a bullet in your back." I had faced the How well these terms were carried out we shall never forget what a sight I beheld when | music so far and got no bullets in front, and | will see after awhile. But let us go back a lit-I saw her right alongside of us. She died | thought I would risk the chance of getting one | the and see what became of the 200 who went | city to witness the ram Tennessee sink the of the assaulting column on our left, with were driven in, but, finding the bridge could Yankee fleet, but they were disappointed and | which we had nothing to do; in fact, we had | not be opened without artillery, the detail got back quicker then they came, as the Meta- bitten off a bigger chunk than we could chaw. | could do nothing but about face and rejoin the

excursion boats expected they would be cap- | Serg't, 16th Ohio, Ladora, Iowa.

tured too.—Joseph Marsh, late Jack-o'-Dust, U. S. Monitor Winnebago, Manchester, N. H.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Sixth Corps. To THE EDITOR: In your issue of Oct. 9, 1884, I see an article from Comrade Stillwell, 5th Wis., in which he mentions the name of Rappahannock Station. I never yet have read an account of that fight in which I thought justice was done to the troops who made the action a complete success to the Union arms.

Nov. 7, 1863, the Sixth Corps broke camp near Warrenton, Va., and moved directly towards Kappahannock Station. It arrived in the vicinity shortly after noon, and soon the skirmishers were at work with the enemy, a mile or more north of the river. As our skirmishers advanced those of the enemy fell rapidly back until their works were seen, which consisted of a fort or redoubt north of the river, near the railroad embankment, and rifle-pits extending left from the fort and resting on the river below. A pontoon bridge spanned the river, by which the enemy advanced to the and station, as well as prevent our crossing. Our corps was on the right of the railroad as we advanced. The Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, composed of the 5th Wis., 6th Me., 43d N. Y., and some troops from Pennsylvania were ordered forward, and by a gallant charge captured the fort in question about sundown, or dusk. Some of the Fifth Corps skirmishers who advanced on the left of the railroad crossed the track and joined in the assault on the fort. Next morning I saw 44th N. Y. soldiers with Fifth Corps badges on their caps, lying dead in and before the fort. So much for the gallant Third Brigade. But I believe the success gained by them could not

Second Brigade, which, as usual, was not idle. Col. Emory Upton, 121st N. Y. (I think he then commanded the brigade), obtained permission of Gen. Sedgwick to advance and support the charging column and skirmish-line extending to the right. We advanced doublequick across an open space under a terrific fire of shell just as the sun was disappearing behind the Blue Ridge, and halted in a ravine 50 unslung knapsacks and fixed bayonets. About this time the Taird Brigade was entering the fort. Col. Upton then took the 121st N. Y. and 5th Me.-Col. Edwards commanding-and ordered us forward. We were soon in and over the pits and through them-our left reaching the fort already captured by the Third Brigade. The left wing of the 121st moved direct to the pontoon bridge to prevent the escape of the enemy, but the Commanding General had already made good his escape. The right wing and the 5th Me. then moved by the right flank in rear of the pits and again charged the astonished rebels from the rear. By this time our formation was all gone and it was hard to distinguish friend from foe. There were surrendered to the 121st N. Y. and 5th Me. over 1,200 prisoners, 1,400 small-arms, and four battle-flags. Col. Upton regained a sword that N. Y.

THE SECOND BRIGADE. way to correct F. B. Round, Winfield, N. Y., in his statement that the 5th Wis, belonged to the brow of a hill. The skirmishers do not the Second Brigade of the First Division, Sixth | halt with the line, but move on back as decoy. Corps, at the battle of Rappannock Station. | Slowly the enemy's skirmishers advance, their The Second Brigade was composed of the 5th artillery at the same time pouring shell, grape Me., 121st N. Y., 95th and 96th Pa. I cannot and canister into our lines, our own howitzunderstand why "Carleton," in his description of the battle of Rappahannock Station, does not mention the olde Second Brigade at all. I halted, formed his lines, and then like the hurbelieve we did our share, if not most of the ricane they come with all the speed of cavalry fighting in that battle, charging the rebel and with the familiar rebel yell, while the earthworks and capturing several colors and artillery on both sides are hurling at each other more prisoners than we had men. One little their terrible missiles of death. Down through incident wilt show what stuff our gallant Colo- a hollow and up over the hill come the chargnel of the 5th Me. was made of. In the ex- ing cavalry, when suddenly a line rises not rebel guns, and before they could recover from

Chickasaw Blaffs.

Fitz-John Porter than to defend and acquit a about what I know. I was a member of Co. G. brave, unselfish leader who fell short of success. 16th Ohio. I have been reading Mason and -G. F. WARNER, 134th N. Y., Charlotteville, Fry's history, or rather their recollections, and, Col. Culp's Versus Comrade Conner's "Recollec- They have, however, evidently written from the engagement, and desiring to push ahead as To THE EDITOR: Col. Culp's story of Chan- the 27th night closed in upon us in line of batceliorsville, as given in TRIBUNE of Dec. 11, tle, with our left (16th) within a few rods of is sufficient answer to the strictures of Mr. | the old cotton press that burned that night, and | ahead, leaving the killed (but few) and those Conner. As Gen. Howard has not denied re- facing due east, the bayou in front and timber | too severely wounded to ride at the mercy of beyond. Just a short distance to the right the the enemy. bayou made a square turn to the east, the Mysenburg. If Mr. Conner will consult the ground on our right being an open cotton field. history of the battle he will find that not only At early dawn of the 28th the 16th marched by day morning for rest and feed, and again moves did Gen. Howard permit Barlow's Brigade to the right flank, following the bayou,-Co. A on during Friday, meeting no opposition until be taken from his lines and sent on a recon- | well out as skirmishers, - a line being on the | near evening. While delayed in the crossing maissance in a wrong direction, but accompa- left and between us and the bayou, and bearing of a small stream called "Crooked Creek" the nied the brigade himself. Mr. Conner takes a sharply off to the south, behind which was pursuing foe, re-enforced by Forrest's whole singular position. His "recollections," 21 heavy cypress timber, in which the rebs were command, again strike our rear, and press so years after an event, outweigh official docu- posted. As soon as the skirmishers got within strongly that Col. Hathaway, commanding the ments written soon after the occurrence! He | range the Johnnies commenced to pepper away | 73d and in the advance, is ordered to dismount calmly thinks "Howard must have been mis- at them, and the line of battle was formed just his regiment and support the rear. Quickly taken." Of course, there is no manner of pos- beyond a small slough that ran directly at the regiment forms line and opens a sharp volley sibility of Mr. Conner being "mistaken." It | right angles from our line of march, the road | into the strong skirmish line of the enemy, is atterly useless to further argue the question; passing over near the levee on an embank- which serves to check him for a time, and to any "reasonable mind" official statements | ment. The 16th, after passing over, filed off | gives Col. Streight time to form his lines in take precedence of "reminiscences" 21 years to the right and formed line of battle, the good shape. All is quiet for a time, and it beold; the dust of years is very apt to dull the skirmish-line in the meantime having been gins to look as though the enemy had withbrightness of truth.-James Beale, 719 San- | called in; Lamphere's battery wheeled into | drawn. Col. Streight orders Col. Hathaway to Comrade Martin, I discovered a few errors, charge was made in column at half company heavy and destructive fire. The brigade faces was one of the crew of the U. S. monitor Win- Ky. next and 42d Ohio in rear. The 54th Ind. all along the line and continues for a considnebago. It was on the morning of the 5th day | were new men, enlisted for a year, and had | erable time, until darkness coming on compels cumseh, Winnebago, Manhattan and Chicka- of the column, killing several men and fearfully | mounts, and moves ahead with all possible saw, to engage the water batteries at Fort demoralizing the rest. Col. Mansfield and the speed, riding all night, halting but once, and Morgan. These were followed by the 18 wooden officers did all they could to steady the men, then to form an ambush for the pursuing foe, ships lashed in pairs. The monitor Tecumseh, but they had got scared, and they wanted to who, however, keeps out of the trap. On goes with the gallant Craven commanding, was struck | get back on important business. DeCourcey, | the brigade again, halting no more until Saturby a torpedo and immediately sunk, only some | seeing how matters stood, rode rapidly to the | day afternoon, when feed and rest to both man 12 er 15 men being saved out of a crew of some | front, and in his own peculiar style called out, | and beast are absolutely necessary. Finding a 80 souls. The monitors dropped their anchors | sharp and clear, "Col. Mansfield! Col. Mans- favorable situation at a place called "Blount's under the fort as near to the water batteries as possible, and opened a terrific bombardment to and let my regiment in." And we went in, the brigade is drawn up in line to meet the enable the wooden fleet to run by the fort, too, and made our visit so lively that the John- advancing enemy; a sharp skirmish ensues, which it did bravely. We followed and came nies took the other side of the bayou, and all the to anchor in line of battle out of the range of afternoon the battle raged with unabated fury. The bayou, and all the when the brave Col. Gilbert Hathaway, of the to anchor in line of battle out of the range of afternoon the battle raged with unabated fury. the fort, the monitors covering the wooden fleet, That night a tired set of men lay down to rest | mortally wounded, expiring almost immediand piped to breakfast. Our meal pennant had | without a fire, to be lulled to sleep by the sweet | ately. Things now begin to look serious for not long been hoisted when black smoke was strains of "Dixie," played by the bands up on the commander-Col. Streight. Quickly he seen coming from the smokestack of the ram | the hills, and to be rudely awakened by the | details a Captain of the 51st Ind. with 200 men

STREIGHT'S RAID.

An Exciting Dash Inside the Enemy's Lines-Surrounded and Captured. To THE EDITOR: An independent provisional brigade was organized under instructions from Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, composed of the 51st and 73d Ind., 3d Ohio, 80th Ill., two companies of the 2d Tenn. (Union) Cav., and two mountain howitzers, manned by details from the regiments mentioned, and placed under command of Col. A. D. Streight, of the 51st. The brigade left Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 10, 1863, going to Nashville by rail, and from thence by steamers down the Cumberland River to Palmyra, landing at that place. As many of the command were mounted as mules and horses belonging to the regiments would mount, -and, by the way, some of the mules required mounting several times before they tamely submitted to cavalry work,-and the brigade started on its march across the country from the Cumberland to the Tennessee River, passing through Fort Donelson, pressing into service all animals fit to ride until the command was mounted. Arriving at the Tennessee at works in order to protect the railroad bridge | Fort Henry, the brigade was again put on board steamers and sailed up the river two days, passing the famous battlefield of Shiloh and landing at Eastport. From thence the command mounted and took across the country, borrowing forage from the natives for both man and beast, no date being fixed as to when the borrowed forage and horses were to be returned. The matter has not yet been attended to, so far as the provisions and feed were concerned. As for the horses and mules they were left in the care of the rebel Gen. Forrest to return, and whether he attended to the matter or not we have not been notified. The brigade met with Gen. Dodge's command operating at Bear Creek and vicinity of Tuscumbia, Ala., from which have been permanent had it not been for the aid was expected in the shape of horses and equipments; but the aid was not received, from some cause unknown to the writer, and the brigade moved on, mounted and equipped imperfeetly as it was. On Monday, April 27, at 1 o'clock a. m., a very dark night and drizzling rain, the command cut loose from all communications at Tuscumbia, and started for Rome, Ga., traveling as lively as possible with the kind of animals we were riding, and halting only when or 75 rods in front of the rifle-pits, where we rest and night made it necessary, meeting no morning. Just as the brigade had broke camp and was again in line of march, bang! goes a rifle at the rear-guard; bang! bang! again and again ring out, and before the echo dies away boom! goes the roar of a cannon, and nothing more is needed to tell to the advance that the enemy is on the rear. Spurs are applied and the brigade dashes ahead with increased speed, like a flock of sheep fleeing from hungry wolves. hold back and keep at a respectful distance the enemy's advance. On goes the brigade, and on comes the advance of the rebels, until about three miles are passed over, when an open piece of woods is reached, where the ground is just | rolling enough to make a good defensive position. Suddenly the command dismounts, every fourth man holding the horses (rather mules, night from a Confederate Lieutenant that he | as most were); the animals are moved to the

thrown out and advanced. Soon the enemy are in line and advancing. The skirmishers fire and fall back, loading and firing as they To THE EDITOR: Allow me in a friendly come, until they have reached the line of battle. The whole brigade is lying down behind ers replying in a lively and effective manner. Suddenly there comes a calm. The enemy

citement of the charge he became separated | more than 75 yards in their front, and the voice | of more than a thousand muskets command a rebels, but his courage rose to the occasion, halt. Quickly this is followed by another vol- we participated in the grand review of Sher- him what company he belonged to, and he and drawing his sword and swinging it over ley, and the line of blue, with bayonets fixed, man's army. The regiment was mustered out said Co. D; 57th Ind. He was a Corporal. And dash at the enemy and drives him from the "Forward, 5th Me.! Charge bayonets!" In field. The little howitzers have done noble the darkness and confusion, down went the execution, feiling the tops of trees on two of on the 22d of that month by Gov. Morton. | wet my clothes. If this should meet anyone the enemy's 12-pounders, and in the charge That was a proud day for the remaining few that knew him I would like to hear from them. their fright and seize their guns again, his gal- they are taken and made to do service under of the 87th Ind. lant boys came to his rescue, capturing the en- the victorious Stars and Stripes. The engagement is of short duration; the repulse of the If we can't meet each other, let's have a jolly fight and the part we took .- HENRY INFIELD, enemy is so complete that they show no signs | good time talking with each other through | Co. I, 97th Ohio, Dana, Greene Co., Iowa. of renewing the conflict, and the brigade To THE EDITOR: Having been a participant | mounts and moves on, having suffered compara- world.-ED. SHORT, Co. F, 87th Ind., Clifton, in the charge at Chickasaw Bluffs on Dec. 29, | tively little from the engagement. The next | Kan. few days following, however, the brigade fared 1862, I cannot refrain from having my say somewhat differently.

Now that the enemy are in pursuit, and will soon recover from the repulse at Day's Gap to be candid, they made a pretty good job of it. | and with re-enforcements press on and renew memory, and got things a little mixed. On | fast as possible and reach Rome if in his power, with as little fighting as can possibly be had, Col. Streight remounts his Brigade and pushes

The brigade pushes ahead the balance of the day and all night, halts but a few minutes Friposition on our right, when the battle opened | remount his regiment (73d) and bring up the in all its fury. After being relieved by another | rear, and the regiment is just starting to exebrigade and our boxes filled, we filed to the cute the order, when suddenly through the left, passed over the levee, and charged down | now dim twilight and through the open woods, into the timber where the rebs were. The at very close range, the enemy open a very distance, 54th Ind. in front, 16th Ohio next, 22d | the on-coming foe and the fight opens fiercely never seen a battle, and as they neared the a cessation of hostilities. Col. Streight slips his edge of the timber a shell exploded in the head | brigade away under cover of darkness, rescreaming and bursting of shells that were | to go ahead and reach Rome if possible while the remainder hold back the enemy as long as In the history of the next day Mason and possible. The detail pushes ahead, and in a fleet, and Admiral Farragut was espied on board. Fry say the 42d Ohio and 54th Ind. had to stop | little while the remainder of the brigade draws three times to let the front line get forward. off from the enemy, remounts, and pushes ahead our Commander, Thos. H. Stevens (or Fighting | The truth is that after the assaulting column | toward Rome, riding all night. Sunday morn-Tommy, as we boys used to call him, ) his orders | started it never stopped till after we had crossed | ing we halt for rest and feed again, but are that he wished the ironclads to do all in their | the bayou, and then for a moment only to adjust | scarcely in position for feeding when the attack power to prevent the ram from getting up our column. Up the bank and over that ter- is again made on the rear-guard. We are soon amongst the wooden fleet, saying that if she | rible field of death without faltering went the | in line and ready to receive the pursuers when did terrible havor would be done. Soon 16th Ohio and 22d Ky., till the number in the a flag of truce is seen approaching. A consultageneral quariers was sounded, as by this 16th was reduced from 730 to 134. We never | tion reveals the fact that Forrest demands a time the Tennessee was steaming up quite fell back against the 22d Ky., for that noble surrender, explaining his advantageous posi-

close to us, and hauled down her flag, which | we were within about 60 yards of the first line, | word, decides to ride around the lines with When we got to the wooden fleet she was re- confusion about it. Men dropped along the | ward, and that there was no possibility of fightford, Brooklyn, Lackawanna and others. She we could not go any farther, and then we after consultation with the commanders of the was doing considerable ramming, and it was a stopped. The rebels did not run out of their other regiments, decided to accept the proffered her. Her smokestack was hanging over her just then I thought of what my father had told arms, and officers and men be paroled and

enough to cook the very scanty supply of raw for even May weather in the North, much less in the Sunny South. surrender were violated. The non-commissioned officers and privates, after a few days' floating flag of our country, and, despite the efforts of the guards to prevent it, cheer after emblem of liberty, and we marched on board

HILL, 73d Ind., Plymouth, Ind.

The 87th Ind. Heard From. TO THE EDITOR: In answer to W. W. Tibbetts, Co. B, 87th Ind., in your issue of Oct. 30, I will say that he is correct in saying that the 87th Ind. was in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps at the battle of Chickamauga. He wishes to know the fate of the regiment. The 87th went into that battle with officers and 32 enlisted men were killed on the field, four officers and 138 enlisted men woundto Ringgold, Ga., engaged in the expedition The rear-guard, however, bravely and nobly there until May 7, 1864. In the great cam- Major, 1st Minn., Hebron, Neb. paign against Atlanta, under Gen. Sherman, it was constantly at the front, skirmishing every day, and participating in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and before Atlanta. It charged brigade. In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 11 I see an and carried the outer works at Utoy Creek in account of the fight at Franklin, in which front of Atlanta, losing in killed and wounded | Comrade J. D. Remington, Co. I, 73d Ill., lays Jonesboro, Sept. 1. During the Atlanta cam- | Corps-being rear-guard from Spring Hill, lost at Salem Church May 3. Comrades, let us rear, or what was more properly the advance, paign the regiment was under fire for 100 days, Nov. 30, 1864, which I doubt very much. I hear your view of it after 21 years.-John M. a few hundred yards, into a hollow. Quickly and a good part of that time the men were in was a member of the Second Brigade, Second LOVEJOY, Co. G, 121st N. Y., South Valley, the regiment is in line, and skirmishers are gopher holes frequently for several hours at a Division, Fourth Corps, and our brigade was time, the exposure being so great that it was impossible to send a relief. We left Atlanta the 3d of October, 1864, fol- and 26th Ohio. Now, comrades, where were we

lowed Hood down into Alabama, and gave his that day? Let us hear from you. Were we not army a good send towards Nashville. Then on picket all night at Spring Hill? Did we we turned back to Atlanta by way of Rome. | not stay there until after daylight on the We left Atlanta on the 16th of November, and | morning of the 30th? Were there any soldiers marched with Sherman to the sea, reaching | behind us that day but rebels? If there were I the defences of Savannah Dec. 10. We entered | failed to see them. Did we have any time to Savannah the 23d of December, I think, and eat on the road? Were we ordered behind the fattened up on fresh oysters for about a month. | Carter house to get something to eat? No: we Then we made the campaign through the Car- | did not get anything until we got to Nashville, olinas, resting awhile at Goldsboro. We then on Dec. 1. Our regiment fell in line right close proceeded to Smithfield, where we made our to that locust grove. There is where we did last charge, fired our last shot, and heard the our fighting on that memorable night of Nov. scream of the last rebel bullet. Then we passed | 30, 1864. There an incident happened that Holly Springs, where we remained until after | will never forget as long as I live. There was the surrender of Johnston's army. We then a soldier lying beside me, wounded in his bent our steps homeward by way of Richmond, left shoulder, and he asked me for a drink. Va., thence to the city of Washington, where I gave him all I had in my canteen. I asked on the 10th of June, 1865, and proceeded to about the same time he was shot right above Indianapolis, where we were welcomed home | the left eye and instantly killed, and his blood

Comrades, wake up, and let's hear from you. one that can give an account of that memorable THE TRIBUNE, the best soldier's paper in the

The Chaplains of the 3d Pa. Reserves.

To THE EDITOR: The Pennsylvania Reserves | more of them. I think if we had had the petition were never a reserve in battle or behind in here a week sooner and room on the paper, I anything military. They, too, had a Chaplain | could have got about 3,000 or more. from the ranks. Wm. H. Leake enlisted on or | Just 20 years ago this morning my entire briabout June 5, 1861, as rivate in Co. B, 3d Pa. | gade was marching under the Confederate flag, Reserves, and was promoted Chaplain while we | with now and then a United States flag waving were in the defenses of Washington. Co. B was | over us. We marched into Nashville, Tenn., a Methodist company, i. e., the Captain and with 13 Confederate flags we had captured at Chaplain were; besides, the Chaplain was a Franklin, Tenn., the night before. Can you very good euchre and whist player; and he give the names and dates of the battles partiewould also go occasionally to Washington on | ipated in by the First Brigade, Second Divisbusiness. He resigned at Langley, Va., in the | ion, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland? I Spring of 1862, on account of poor health, and | was in them all, but they were so many and so fearful that leaden pills were not digestible. long ago I have forgotten them, and I want When he was about to leave the boys stole his them. If you can get them will you be so kind stove. He preached them a farewell sermon- as to publish them in your most valuable paper, text, the stolen stove. He said the wicked ras- and oblige many of our comrades in the same cals who stole it would all go to perdition, or get | condition as myself. - J. D. REMINGTON, Co. I, | killed and go to the infernal regions,-unless | 73d Ill., National Home for D. V. S., near they brought his stove back,-where he would | Dayton, O. probably meet them and square the account. Chaplain Freer then joined us, but his health was really very poor and he was obliged to resign. Then J. J. Pomeroy was commissioned. Dr. Young's Patent Electric Belts. A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, We had such unfavorable experience with | Youthful Errors, Weakness of Body and Mind, Chaplains that they were thought to be more | etc. Write for pamphlet free. Dr. N. T. Young, ornamental than useful, until the battle of 445 Canal St., N. Y. Fredericksburg, Va., when Chaplain Pomeroy showed that he was the "Good Samaritan," being at the front in the thickest of the fight, TRIBUNE of Nov. 13 by Henry J. Lyda, corspeaking words of comfort to the dying, giving them water from his canteen, carrying off the recting "Carleton" as to the date of the exwounded, and doing everything in the power | plosion of the rebel ram Arkansas at Baton of man to alleviate their sufferings. His clothes | Rouge. The battle of Baton Rouge was fought showed the blood stains of those he had helped, on Aug. 5, 1862; the Arkansas blew up Aug. 6. his bravery and coolness showed him to be a | I was standing on the bank of the river at Baman who only feared his God, and that he was | ton Rouge, heard the explosions, and saw the a man and Christian who lived up to the high | smoke. The Arkansas was to have been on calling which he professed. After the fight hand the 5th, but (the rebs told us) a key the most hardened and wicked soldier paid | worked loose and injured her machinery and him the homage and respect due to a faithful, delayed her till the 6th. I was sober at the brave and true Christian gentleman. His time; was a member of the 21st Ind., aftermemory will always be cherished by the mem- | wards 1st Ind. H. A. "Carleton" is correct, bers of the regiment.—"PA. RESERVE," Nat'l Mr. Lyda is mistaken.—R. H. CRIST, Wilming-Home, Milwaukee, Wis. ton, Ill.

Those Chaplains Again. To THE EDITOR: In a recent issue of your as to what flag was raised on the court-house paper a member of the 102d Ill. gives the name of L. A. Lawrence, of Co. H, 102d Ill., as being promoted from the ranks to the Chaplaincy of the regiment; also, that of A. M. Tuliss, I wish to correct that statement, as I don't believe Larrence would like to appear in print as Chaplain, for I don't believe he could repeat the Lord's Prayer for moss-agates. Lawrence was made Second Duty Sergeant at Gallatin. Tenn., during the Winter of 1862-'3, and was mustered out, as Orderly Sergeant of his company, at Chicago, in June, 1865. He was a splendid soldier, but would not rank high as Chaplain.

Tuliss was appointed Chaplain of the regi ment at Knoxville, Ill., in the Summer of 1862. and resigned at Frankfort, Ky., in October of the same year. Our Colonel (McMurtry) thought he could attend to the spiritual wants of the boys without an assistant.

Jesse Houston, a Sergeant of Co. K, was appointed a Chaplain some time during the Summer of 1863. I don't know what became of him, but think he resigned. I know a new Chaplain came to us at Goldsboro, N. C., by the name of Wright .- J. W. Hogue, Co. H, 102d Ill., Parsons, Kan.

D. S. Hunter, Co. I, 2d Minn., Anoka, Minn. Levi Gleason was promoted from a private of Co. I, 2d Minn., to be Chaplain of the same regiment at Savannah, Ga., a few days before Sherman started on his march through the Carolinas, and continued with the regiment until it was discharged at Fort Snelling, July, 1865. Rev. Gleason is now Pastor of a Method-

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY AT ALATOONA. TO THE EDITOR: Private Chas. H. Savidge, game. I believe it was two days after that we in the rear. It was a desperate race, and I ahead to Rome. They arrived at the outskirts of Co. H, 4th Minn., was promoted from the got the ram with a crew on her (not the same | know it did not take me as long to get back as | of Rome on Sunday morning, but found the | ranks, Dec. 14, 1864, for gallantry at the battle day as Martin says), and had her engaged bom- it did forward. The 42d did not cover our re- small garrison there had been advised by cou- of Alatoona Pass, Oct. 5, 1864, and made an exbarding Fort Morgan. Anyway, she get treat in good order, either; for when I reached rier about an hour in advance of them, and cellent Chaplain, as he went right among the aground, but was got off again. The monitor the causeway there was not a man of the 42d had their skirmishers out and the bridge over "boys" and was a good, Christian gentleman. Roanoke was not with us, as the comrade says. An excursion party came down from Mobile wounded. As to Blair's Brigade, it was a part make a stubborn resistance. The skirmishers CLARKE, Mankato, Minn.

CHAPLAIN OF THE 102d ILL. TO THE EDITOR: Comrade A. Lawrence, Co. comet steamed after and captured the gunboat | The 42d was a good regiment; but don't pile it | brigade, and found itself included in the sur- | H, 102d Ill., says Amos K. Tullis, of Co. F, Selma that was making for the city, and these on too thick, comrades .- J. E. LEASURE, Color render. The brigade was marched some dis- 102d Ill., was appointed to the Chaplaincy of tance and went into camp for the night, and, his own regiment at Scotsville, Ky., Novem-

being relieved of all picket duty and other cares, and with the Johanies standing guard, I think you are; but he enlisted with the enjoyed the first night's sleep for near a week. | promise from the officers that he was to be the Monday, May 4, we were marched to Rome, Chaplain; he resigned at Gallatin, Tenn., and Ga., held in open camp for a short time until | Private Hustin, of same regiment, was comparoles could be made out, and then removed | missioned Chaplain. Why don't more of the | to Grose's Brigade, as he (Saint) was a member to Atlanta, Ga., where we were there held in | Chaplaius write for our paper ?- E. Burton, of said brigade, and recollects distinctly some open camp for a few days without overcoats or | Co. F, 102d Ill., Milton, Iowa.

blankets (so much of the terms of the surrender being violated), and with scarcely wood Apple vs. Locust. rations furnished, and the weather quite chilly arisen among some of the comrades over the is incorrect in saying the 5th Iowa was sent question as to whether it was an apple or a about 20 miles further south to cut the raillocust tree under which the surrender of Lee's road, when the fact is that it was a detail of After a few days stay at Atlanta we were army was made to Gen, Grant; and while one four companies of the 3d Ind. Cav. which was loaded into old rickety box-cars and removed to | says apple and another says locust, and both | sent on that errand. Richmond, Va., going via Lynchburg. At stick to it that they are right and contend Henry Gonser, Co. A, 38th Ohio, New Bed-Richmond the commissioned officers were taken | with the same tenseity, they lose sight of the | ford, Ohio, wonders why there is never anyto the famous (or infameus) Libby prison, there | fact that the actual surrender took place in | thing heard from his old brigade. to remain until almost the close of the war, another form, at another time, and in an en- L. A. Johnson, 105th Ohio, Parkman, O. near two years, except a lucky few who made | tirely different place. And since relies and | writes that J. B. Shaw, in giving the number their escape through a tunnel of their own con- mementoes are prized and held is evidence by of regiments constituting the Fourteenth Corps struction after about IS months' imprisonment. some, allow me to introduce here a memento at Chickamauga, omitted the 105th Ohio and Thus it is seen that much of the terms of the | which has some bearing upon the question.

On the 22d day of June, 1882, at St. James, in Minnesota, there was held the 15th annual stay on the infamous Belle Island, -a spot of Reunion of the old 1st Minn. On that occasion taken when he says he was mustered in the earth known to and cursed by thousands of the Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon was the orator of the 18th Conn. in Oct., 1861, at Hartford, Conn., brave, suffering, but unfortunate heroes, and day, and he spoke to the survivors of that that company being mustered into service at second only to Andersonville for miscry, star- regiment as a part of his former command in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 18, 1862. vation and death,-were marched out via the Army of the Potomac. That address was Patrick Gavin, Co. B, 35th Ind., National Petersburg to City Point, on the James River | replete with reminiscences and testimonials as | Military Home, O. says "Carleton" should and Chesapeake Bay, and, after 15 days of im- to the services of the regiment. As a memorial have mentioned his regiment in the account of prisonment, once more looked upon the proud of his appreciation of the services aforesaid, he | the battle of Stone's River, recently published presented to the organization a photograph of in The Tribune, as it was in the same line the top of a certain historical pine table, which | with the 55th Ohio and the 8th Ky., and the cheer rang out for the flag of the free, the I understand is in the possession of Gen. Gib- other regiments that he mentioned. bon's family. Upon the broad top of the same the Union transports and bid a taunting adieu | is an inscription in italic letters, literally as | his regiment (2d Mass.) left Atlanta three or to the despicable Stars and Bars .- E. K. BARN- follows:

ON THIS TABLE

was signed the final agreement for the surrender of the "Army of Northern Virginia," at Appomat-tox C. H., Va., 8:30 p. m., April 10, 1865, by Lieut.-Gen. J. Longstreet, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Gordon and Brig.-Gen. W. N. Pendleton, C. S. A.; and Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles Grif-fin and Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. Merritt, U. S. Army. Copies were made of this original photograph, and at the 17th annual Reunion of the "Old First," held in Minneapolis, Minn., last Sum-22 officers and 340 men. Of this number eight | mer, during the Grand Encampment, many of the survivors were presented with one, myself among the number. And now I think I hear opposition of consequence until Thursday ed, and eight missing-in all 190. The regi- some technical comrade ready to rush to the ment was at Chattanooga during the siege of front with the statement, "Oh, that event was, that place. The army was reorganized, and as the inscription states, the final agreement, the 87th formed a part of the Second Brigade, and the initiatory steps were held under that Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. It was at apple or locust tree the day before." Comrade the storming of Mission Ridge, losing in killed J. C. Harris, in his letter published in The and wounded 16 men. It followed the enemy TRIBUNE of the 4th, in elucidation of the matter, makes some very sensible remarks touchagainst Dalton and Buzzard Roost, and then | ing the value of mementoes or relics, and with went into camp at Ringgold and remained him I am ready to agree .- ED. S. PAST, Serg't-

The Fight at Franklin.

life I am compelled to write in behalf of my

Now, Second Brigade, let us hear from some

Can Some Comrade Give the List?

am sorry I did not get the blanks sooner and

They Must Be Used.

The Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Who Planted the Flag at Jackson?

the 59th Ind., and Adj toof brigade, with the 59th Ind. flag, which was the first inside the

works and was put on the court-house .- GEO.

A. CLARKE, Capt., Co. H, 4th Minn., Mankato,

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Minn.

Trade Hark

To THE EDITOR: I noticed an article in THE

To THE EDITOR: Inclosed please find a peti-

To the Editor: For the first time in my

17 men. It was also engaged in the battle of claim to his brigade-First Division, Fourth | give it our hearty support."-B. S. BATCHELOR, Winona, Minn. composed of the following regiments: 97th Ohio, 57th and 40th Ind., 28th Ky., 100th Ill.,

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## CONDENSED LETTERS.

A. W. Saint, Co. D, 36th Ind., Knightstown. Ind., corroborates the statement made by C. C. Bowen in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 6, in regard of the incidents related by Bowen. John E. Dupree, Co. G, 3d Ind. Cav., Edinburg, Ind., says Wm. W. Watkins, in writing TO THE EDITOR: A discussion seems to have of Kilpatrick's raid, in The TRIBUNE of Dec. 4.

101st Ind.

H. K. Gould, Co. B. 18th Conn., North Brook-

field, Mass., writes that O. W. Knott is mis-

C. H. Heald, Northampton, Mass., writes that four days after the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, notwithstanding a comrade's statement in the issue of Dec. 4, to

the contrary. Albert A. Acker, Valley Falls, N. Y., thinks that "Carleton" is mistaken in saving the Jersey Brigade captured seven battle-flags at Chancellorsville-the credit of that exploit belonging to the 2d N. Y.

H. Butts, Poplar Creek Agency, Mont., is heartily in favor of the insurance scheme proposed by Comrade Vog!, of Junction City, We are indebted to Jacob Crain, Kansas City,

Mo., for a newspaper slip, dated April 4, 1862, containing a copy of Gen. Shields's official report of the battle of Winchester. HOME HAPPINESS.—No musical instrument

at ten times the cost will give so much pleasure as an Æolian Harp. The price is within the reach of every one, \$2.00. Read advertisement New York Musical Bureau.

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TO THE EDITOR: I do not see how I got along without taking THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, for it is the only faithful advocate and soldier's friend that we can rely upon. I would say to all comrades, "As we stood by one another in the hour of trial and danger. let us stand by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and

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| 20  | do       |          | 000     |   | 10,000   |
| 100 | do       | 5        |         |   | 29,000   |
| 000 | do       | 1        |         |   | 30,000   |
| 500 | do       |          | 50      |   | 25,600   |
| 000 | do       |          | 25      |   | 25,000   |
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